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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

OVERLAND-CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY)
Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16864.

號二月六年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT 'No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.E.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS:
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS:
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,
£23,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital £4,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Fund £3,337,147
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,532,790
Sinking Fund Account £28,230

£23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Branches 475,940
Revenue Marine Department £37,339
Other Receipts 475,940
£23,970,387

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHAW, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS:



TELEPHONE 432.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Please, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912

GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM.



The latest addition to our
fine series of Lavender Toilet
Articles is a powder of ex-
ceptional merit.

It has real antiseptic prop-
erties and is wonderfully
soothing to the skin.

1 lb. Size for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 450.

Shppard, Sham-Sui-To, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Shanghai, April 1, 1912

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:
— TELEGRAPHIC AGENTS —
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day mex.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful"
P. O. PRUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING HOME

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AT HOME.

PRICE \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SEPARATE PEACE QUESTION.

PROPOSAL BY BULGARIAN
MINISTER TO BERLIN.

PETROGRAD, May 31.
Maxim Gorky has received a letter
from M. Rizoff, the Bulgarian Minister
at Berlin, proposing an armistice
on the eastern front pending the
negotiations for a separate peace
between Germany and Russia. The
letter says that Germany does not
contemplate an offensive against
Russia if the latter remains quiescent,
and M. Rizoff offers to meet Maxim
Gorky in Sweden.

The latter, in publishing the let-
ter, described it as being insolent
and stupid and he does not intend to
reply.

WAR AIMS.

A COMMUNICATION TO RUSSIA BY
PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.
President Wilson has sent a docu-
ment to Russia outlining the war
aims of the United States, dealing
with the "No annexation; No in-
demnities" formula.

It will not be published till it has
been presented.

A WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIALISTS.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, June 1.
Events apparently are shaping
towards a World Congress of Social-
ists. There was no Russian initia-
tive. The original suggestion of the
Dutch-Scandinavian Delegation at
Stockholm of a conference in June
ended in a fiasco, owing to the strong
presumption of an underlying Ger-
man intrigue, but the acceptance by
the French Socialists of the Russian
proposal, cabled yesterday, altered
the situation.

The statement from Stockholm
that the British Labourites have
nominated Mr. Roberts as a delegate
to the Conference is incorrect. They
chose Messrs. Roberts, Purdy and
Carter to go to Petrograd, but as
Mr. Henderson en route to Petrograd
interviewed the Swedish Socialist

M. Branting, at Stockholm, who
explained the Russian wishes, the
Labourites did not object to their
nomination calling at Stockholm to
explain to M. Branting the determi-
nation of the British Labour
majority to vigorously prosecute the
war.

The Executive of the Labourites
meets to-day, to reconsider the po-
sition in view of the attitude of the
French Socialists.

Meanwhile Reuter is informed that
the British Government is anxious
to gratify the desire of the Russians
to learn the views of all sections of
British thought, and is facilitating
the journey to Russia of such rep-
resentatives, including Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr.
Jowett. The Government emphasises
that it desires the fullest investiga-
tions. It has nothing to conceal.
This decision will probably affect
the voting in the French Chamber
to-day when a stormy debate is ex-
pected on the subject of granting
passports to French Socialists to
Stockholm. The bulk of opinion in
France is opposed to the granting of
permits. On the other hand, it is
urged that it would be dangerous to
allow the Russians to be influenced
solely by German Socialists.

M. Mouton, one of the French
delegates to Russia, says the Rus-
sians have assured him there would
be war so the knife if they found the
Germans to be sincere or sincere
on the subject of the war aims.

THE BATTLEFIELD IN FRANCE.

LONDON, May 31.

A French communiqué reports:—
There was fairly lively artillery
activity in the regions of Vauxhallon
and Lafaux and to the north-west
of Rheims. In the region of Hill
108, which is south of Berry-au-Bac,
the enemy exploded several mines
and occupied elements of trenches
wrecked by the explosion.

A vigorous counter-attack in Cham-
pagne ejected the enemy from points
where they had gained a footing last
night, to the north-east of Mont
Fauit, and our line was completely
restored.

Five German aeroplanes were
brought down yesterday.

BOMB FIGHTING ON BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 31.

A Belgian communiqué reports:—
There was particularly lively bomb
fighting near Steenstraet and Ferry-
man's House and a severe artillery
duel near Dixmude.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

PARIS, May 31.

The official shipping report for the
week ending May 27, states that
there were 1,046 arrivals and 1,042
departures. Two vessels over 1,800
tons and one under were sunk, and
five were unsuccessfully attacked.
No fishing vessels were sunk.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

THESSALY.

SALONIKA, June 1.
The Royalists are commanding the
harley crop in Thessaly.

The fanatical Thessalians are very
indignant, and are openly declaring
themselves pro-Venizelists. The
local authorities are disquieted and
have resumed terrorism.

This is significant in view of the
fact that the Venizelists believe that
King Constantine will again flout the
Allies if he gains possession of the
crops in Thessaly.

CHARGES AGAINST EX-RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, May 31.

The Minister of Justice has com-
pleted the indictment of M. Sukhom-
linoff, who was Minister of War in
1914. It charges him with the
responsibility for the shortage of
munitions and communicating in-
formation to Austrian and German
spies.

The indictment of M. Sukhomlinoff
mentions as an example of the short-
age, that 870,000 men were without
rifles in October 1914.

THE EX-TSAR.

PETROGRAD, May 31.

The Congress of Delegates from
the Front have demanded the trans-
fer of the ex-Tsar to the fortress of
St. Peter and St. Paul.

STRIKES AT BAKU OILFIELDS.

TEFLIS, May 31.

The conditions at Baku are alarm-
ing owing to strikes at the oilfields.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 30.

Silver is quoted at 88d. There
have been small offerings and the
market is steady.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undermentioned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase
£500
£1

Purchase Price
£387 10 0
15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No income tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income, may buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transferee. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase, and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £9 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after 1 year	Value after 2 years	Value after 3 years	Value after 4 years	Value after 5 years
£100	£100 15s. 6d.	£101 10s. 6d.	£102 15s. 6d.	£104 10s. 6d.
£50	£50 7s. 8d.	£50 10s. 6d.	£50 13s. 6d.	£50 16s. 6d.
£25	£25 3s. 9d.	£25 5s. 3d.	£25 6s. 6d.	£25 8s. 6d.
£12	£12 1s. 9d.	£12 2s. 6d.	£12 3s. 6d.	£12 4s. 6d.

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £500 10s.

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING

A SPECIALITY.

10, Des Vaux Road, Tel. 1322.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 230 of 25th instant, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1917.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1857

WANTED.

Immediately, SECOND OFFICER.

Apply—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
The Asiatic Petroleum Co.,
(South China) Ltd.
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1853

DON'T LET SLIP SO GOOD AN
OPPORTUNITY.
CLEARANCE SALE

From June 1st
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
GREAT DISCOUNTS.

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS

H. MATSUNAGA,
11 d'Aquila St.,
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1858

HONGKONG-KOBE TICKET
FOR SALE

FIRST CLASS TICKET from Hongkong to Kobe for sale, \$30.00. Advertiser unable to make use of same. Apply, "Ticket", to CHINA MAIL Office, Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1856

STOCK TAKING SALE.

A golden opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.
D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of oriental silks, crepes, taffeta, plain fancy Voiles organza ivory wares and gold Jewellery at greatly reduced prices for 15 days only.
Indian-Persian-Turkish and Velvet Carpets reduced 50%. Reserved new consignment of silk stockings also.
D. CHELLARAM,
38-40 Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1854

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON, having retired from our business, his interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st December, 1916.
MR JOHN DUFLOP HUTCHISON and MR THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.
JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co.,
Hongkong, May 29, 1917. 1851

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIAN BANK Hongkong, from date to 28th June, 1917.
The price of issue is 95%.
The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.
The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.
The Loan may be repaid at any time to be added to the price of issue.
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.
G. TISDALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

MARTIN'S
APOLASTIC
PILLS

A French Preparation for the Cure of Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, and all the Disorders of the Digestive System.

MARTIN'S
APOLASTIC
PILLS

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON.

SHANGHAI.

YOKOHAMA.

KOBE.

HEAD OFFICE: KINGS BUILDINGS
HONGKONG

"LEADING THE WAY"

"CAPSTAN" MIXTURE

"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

BRISTOL and LONDON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD.

GERMAN VANDALISM.

ONE RESULT OF RETREAT.

DEVASTATED AREA.

The "Times" correspondent, writing from "War Correspondents' Headquarters" on March 24th, said:—

There is some gossip—generated nobody knows where—of a great German offensive as a result of their retreat. That may come. It is more guesswork in any case. But one thing is certain: the enemy left his last position because he had not enough men to hold them.

He would never have gone but for the irresistible pressure of circumstances: that is, the fact of his being immensely outnumbered; he could have fought to hold it, for example, protected by acres of barbed wire, with Mount St. Quentin and St. Pierre-Vaast Wood to the north, and the river to the south, to a force attacking from the west, was a remarkable stronghold.

Look at everywhere along the front the amount of work the enemy has put into his line has to be seen to be appreciated. Very much of it along the whole of his front is recent work. The broad lines of his brown wire stretch, before, between, and behind his trenches, belt after belt, back to the country where shells never fall. There are subterranean establishments, quite new, as in a little wood near Puyes, deep and elaborately furnished, and spacious enough to shelter three battalions!

Every village, chateau, and isolated farm, miles beyond the front line, was made a strong point. Every vantage point had its machine-gun emplacement. The country is laced with his light railways. The banks of the sunken roads are streets of such dug-outs as only the Boche makes—thorough, well-timbered, and boarded for comfort. Remember, also the value of such material as he must needs leave behind—telephone and telegraph lines (especially valuable to him now), great bombs and aerial torpedoes in stores too near our trenches to be safe, removal, precious as they were, seeing what the risk was; vast quantities of timber, railway material and all the considerable immovable stuff necessary for siege warfare. There are well-built trenches, dug-outs, and gun pits, miles behind the line he surrendered, prepared long ago, which he has never even used. In his retreat he went right past these.

The Germans did not surrender their strong positions, their works, and their material because it pleased them, but because the surrender gave them an opportunity for saving their armies.

There is plenty of evidence to show the enemy was hurried in his retreat; that he went before the time he had fixed. It is a fairly easy matter to fire a village, and therefore, of a score of villages I went over yesterday east of the Somme only one was not a smouldering ruin. But to cut down all the orchards was a longer and harder task, and there are signs that he was interrupted in his work. He tried putting explosive charges in the roots, and finally he ringed the trees. He meant to damage more severely some of the larger towns, but circumstances prevented him.

I heard everywhere that while in occupation of this country he anxiously assured his victims that he and they would be fine friends after the war, and that England was their cruel enemy. That his hatred of us has grown intense and profound one was left in no doubt. But what these people thought of him was shown when some prisoners were brought through the ruins of a village yesterday. Nobody said anything to them. Nobody moved. They merely looked on the men who had caused them this misery. The repudiation of this latest folly coming out of Prussia's insane military logic will be felt by Germans for generations to come.

GERMANY'S STOCKS.

WHY THE BREAD RATION IN
BERLIN REDUCED.HERE VON BASTOCK, IN THE Reichstag
Committee on Food Questions, said that
the bread ration would be reduced by
about one-fifth from April 15th, because
the stock-taking showed that they had
sneezed on stocks more than could be
swept according to calculation (states
the "Times" correspondent at Amsterdam).

About four million more bread cards
had been issued than there were people
enumerated at the last census. The
stock-taking showed a considerable deficit.
The meal ration hitherto guaranteed of
200 grammes (about 7oz.) per head per
day must be reduced by 30 grammes,
which meant a reduction of the bread
ration by about one-fifth. Similarly the
ration for workers doing hard, and the
hardest work must be reduced by 25 per
cent., and the extra allowance for young
people, abolished. For the country
population, who provide for themselves,
the ration must similarly be reduced by
25 per cent.

The heavy encroachment thus made is
mitigated by the increased distribution of
other food. The stock-taking of potatoes
is proceeding, and the result is so far
satisfactory, larger stocks existing than
had been expected. Not so many potatoes
have been frozen as was feared. It would
be possible to resume the ration of five
pounds per head of the population. Before
the increased potato supply became effective
the bread ration must not be reduced.

The urban population would receive an
increased meat ration of 250 grammes
(about 9oz.) per head weekly; children
under six half this quantity.

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The urban population would receive an
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INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRI

C. & B. ENGLISH SOUPS
30 Varieties — All Delicious

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups
to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Also like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

None genuine without the name "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Label."

Sole by all Chemists.
Prices in England.
1/11, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on
WEDNESDAY,
the 6th June, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
Comprising:
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs, and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Piano in good condition; Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also
Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Caskets, Large Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1858

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on
THURSDAY,
the 7th June, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ABOUT SIXTY DOZEN PAIRS LADIES' SILK HOSE VARIOUS COLOURS.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1861

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on
SATURDAY,
the 9th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Comprising:
A variety of Dress Material including Blue and White Serge and Alpaca, Prints, Holland White Linen, etc. Drill, etc., Counterpanes, Blankets, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, etc.

A few Boxes Slazenger Tennis Balls 1917.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1862

AUCTIONS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on
WEDNESDAY,
the 6th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
Comprising:
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs, and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Piano in good condition; Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also
Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Caskets, Large Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1858

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THURSDAY,
the 7th June, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Face Towels, Linen-Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also
A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Brass Flower Vases, on Stands, Jardinieres, Vases, Candlesticks, Bud-dias, Finger Bowls, Inlaid Barbers' Flowers Vases, Wall Plates, Imitation Old-Bronze Vases, etc., etc.

And
A few lots of Enamelled Soup, and Milk Pans.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1860

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF
FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF
HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF
NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVES.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF
ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF
ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES.

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF
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AUCTIONS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on
TUESDAY,
the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot
The property consists of:
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Cough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 15,403 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$66.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WILKINSON & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on
MONDAY,
the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

In One Lot
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years, created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1895.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 25, 1917. 185

THE CHAMELEON.

GERMANY'S SITUATION.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

The Military Correspondent of the "Times" writes—

War, the great chameleon, changes its colour every day. The surprising events of the past few weeks have not left things by any means as they were. The rupture of the diplomatic relations between Germany and the two most populous States of the East and the West; the downfall of the Turkish power in Mesopotamia; the retreat of the German Armies over a wide section of their Western front; and finally the Russian Revolution, with its still uncertain and uncharted consequences, attest the changing character of the war and compel us all to take a fresh survey of events.

Certainly all these changes are, or promise to be, in the main to our advantage. If the United States and China proceed from words to deeds a great impression is sure to be made upon the enemy, who must feel that the whole world has judged and condemned him. The retreat of the Germans in the West, covered though it may be by a cloud of mystery in the German Press, is recognized by all to be a proof of German weakness. The East will understand the meaning of Bagdad and will bow, as ever, to the strongest. If the immediate consequences of the Russian Revolution may not be without hurt to the pending operations—modern armies cannot live without order on their lines of communication—the after-war prospects of a free Russia may well chill the hearts of disordered Junkerdom. From the German Pandora's casket everything will have disappeared, even hope.

In reviewing a military situation we have to make certain assumptions about the position of the enemy, and as the enemy does not tell us what his position is, but on the contrary studiously conceals it from us, we are in the region of conjecture, the twilight of the wargods. This is one of the charms of war, namely, that it is absolutely the reverse of an exact science, and we are not able to confide in such irrefragable truths as those with which Euclid at once confounded and consoled our youth. People become lost and begin to flounder when they discover that two sides of a war triangle are not necessarily greater than the third side, and it is only after many severe shocks that they find that war has nothing in common with geometry, and that geometric strategy, once beloved by the pundits, is the greatest rubbish in the world.

The truth which we all wish to discover is the real position of the enemy at home, and we wish to arrive at it, if we can, without forcing a note and without giving rein to our natural disposition to hope and believe the worst of this position. We have known many of this form of optimism because many publicists starved the enemy and destroyed his armies at quite an early stage. All the same, there must be some limits to the power of Germany and her Austrian confederate to hold fronts of 1,400 miles, to supply drafts, and to provide the food, munitions, equipments, and war material for their beleaguered people and for their suffering armies. If we cannot arrive at the precise truth about all these matters we can endeavour to approach it.

A moderate estimate of Germany's position, based on a great mass of reports is that it tends to become desperate. Germany themselves admit that their State will be bankrupt without huge indemnities both of money and of territory, and though the "Coloquie Gazette" encourages subscribers to the next loan by mirthful stories of future indemnities, these are not brought any nearer by this advocacy and advertisement. The German people are also suffering from want, and the poor are on the verge of starvation. The armies at the front are still well fed, but this is not true for troops in the interior, who, with the mass of the people, do not receive enough food to support their strength. The result is a continuous loss of vitality in the masses.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

It makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain-purifying,
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price 1/6 and 2/6

and as harvests must tend to grow worse owing to labour difficulties and the want of artificial manures indispensable to high farming, and one really bad crop may produce a catastrophe, the outlook is most cheerless. It is not the German practice to capitulate an operation; whether of trade, finance, or war, when failure is scientifically demonstrable, and as even peace will not allow the Germans to be properly fed for months, it not for years, the reason why the Kaiser offered to negotiate for peace needs no further research.

The writer does not know the precise position of the German munition factories, but can only say, from the evidence of his own eyes on the Somme, that this position may be much worse than people imagine. When, in May, 1915, and in all the earlier fighting of the war, our trenches almost disappeared under a rain of German projectiles of all calibres to which our guns could make but little reply, we did not sacrifice men by the tens of thousands for the sake of economising shells, but because we were without the means for replying. When the host was on the other side at the Somme, and the Germans sacrificed hundreds of thousands of men in the hell of our fire, the writer could only conclude that they also had run short of shells, and though the comparative quiescence of winter may have enabled them to build up a better reserve, it is possible that they are still worse off than we know. Very likely, when the veil is lifted, we shall find that the enemy has lost many more ships and men and has run much more short of essential materials for munitions than we now have any idea of. We cannot, in any case, expect him to tell us of his losses. In war, failing direct evidence, we have to evolve his weaknesses out of our inner consciousness.

We must certainly admit that the Germans have done extraordinarily well in creating, as we suppose they have, a great block of quasi-new troops at this stage of the war. They have probably never been numerically so strong as they are now, but they have added to their line the Sereth-Danube front, the quality and size of their troops have deteriorated, and counter-dispositions have been made in certain Allied countries. It is hard to find anyone who can suggest the source whence the drafts for all the German troops now in the field can come, and if a division can count on no drafts, and get severely hammered in battle, it can be completely written off the account. Broadly speaking, it appears that Germany has assembled all her strength for a last mighty effort, and the general conclusion on the whole matter is that all this is a piece, and that desperate remedies will be attempted for desperate ills.

NOTED LONDON CURATE RESIGNS.

FATHER RUSSELL'S 50 YEARS' WORK IN LONDON.

After 50 years' service, Father E. F. Russell has resigned his curacy of St. Alban's, Holborn. He is one of the band of very famous men who uphold their lofty spiritual ideals against immense opposition, and against litigation which cost at least £40,000.

"I look back across the years," Father Russell told a "Daily Chronicle" representative, "and remember the cellar in which the services were held before the church was consecrated. When the church was ready the congregation was made up chiefly of the poor of the parish, a few sight-seers, and some of Father Macdonoghie's flock, who had followed him from the East-end."

There was not then, and there never has been, a single protest against our teaching from our parishioners. Litigation was begun by a Mr. Martin, who rented a room in the parish for the purpose. This was made the "technical" excuse. But there has never been a disturbance in the church, and it has been the spiritual opportunities, which St. Alban's has always offered, that have appealed to the people rather than elaborate ritual.

RUSSELL'S ABOLITION.

Father Russell will continue to officiate at certain services and to hear confessions at the church. Although the doctrine of confession has rarely been preached in the church, hundreds of people have sought absolution from its priests, and Father Russell has all sorts and conditions of penitents. One old man of 84 made his first confession some time ago.

But Father Russell will not talk about himself. He prefers to talk with reverence and in great love of Father Stanton.

"He was a wonderful man," said Father Russell. "The Monday evening services at which he preached were crowded. Due to begin at 8 o'clock, the church was packed at 7. Then there were his Sunday afternoon tea parties for ladies who had 'done time.' They adored Father Stanton, and many of them were doing magnificently at the front to-day."

Many of Father Stanton's sermons, which he would never allow to be published, have been preserved in book form because Sir Robertson Nicoll sent his secretary to report them privately, and the volume in which they have been issued has run into five editions.

INTIMATIONS

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

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PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature, and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce,
always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary in order to make sure that you are being supplied with an original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

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BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES

TINS 3/6

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in Himrod's Remedy a restorative power that is simply
unmatched.
TAKED FOR
CURE FOR
ASTHMA

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to
the late SIEH TING.
14, D'ARAGUE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

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AND

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SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 20

WASHINGTON NOTES (for 1917) ... 20

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

IMPENDING CHANGES IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 31. Several changes in the Government are probable as the result of the promotion of Mr. Balfour, M.P. (to a seat in the War Cabinet), and the resignation of Lord Devonport as Food Controller.

Newspapers state that Mr. Addison may be transferred to the Ministry of Pensions and Mr. Churchill may possibly succeed him as Minister of Munitions. The Rt. Hon. Edwin Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, may be appointed Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee.

It is also stated that Mr. Lloyd George has conferred with Mr. Smilie, the Minister of the Interior, and Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P.

The Daily News suggests Mr. Robert as Food Controller.

A minor change that is probable is the transformation of the Local Government Board into a Ministry of Health.

The Daily Mirror states that Lord Cowdray has resigned the Chairmanship of the Air Board.

DARING BRITISH CAVALRY RAIDS IS PALESTINE.

LONDON, June 1. Mr. Massey, the newspaper correspondent with the troops before Gaza, writing on May 24, describes the daring raids of the British Cavalry and Camel Corps, "destroying large sections of Turkish railway between Beersheba and Kossanin and approaching to within five miles of Beersheba."

ENGLISH NAVAL LIEUTENANTS STABBED AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, May 31. Two English Naval Lieutenants have been stabbed at Phaleron Beach, one dangerously, by a Greek workman who has been arrested.

THE BRITISH FOOD QUESTION.

THE ONUS ON THE FARMER.

LONDON, May 31. Speaking on the Food Question in the City, Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, said it was not thought the harvest would furnish the bread requirements of the coming year, but, if economy is practised, Germany could not starve us even if her submarines managed to prevent grain or cereals from coming to the Kingdom. He asserted deliberately that, calculating the harvest plus the amount expected to be stored up by October this year, there would be enough foodstuffs to pull us through.

Mr. Prothero dwelt on the necessity of carrying out the agricultural programme. He said that, once we decide the food question in our favour, then peace will be nearer our doors. Once Germany's hope of starving us is defeated, what is the good of Germany prolonging the war? We have got the silver bullets, we have got the leaden bullets; it is up to the farmer to give us the bread bullets.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 1. Messrs. Montague and Samuel's silver report states that the market continues to be short of supplies and is easily affected even by a modest special demand. China sales are again reported of a somewhat reduced volume, whilst substantial supplies are forthcoming from there and the level of prices is hardly likely to advance materially, despite the strength of the enquiry for coinage.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 1. The death is announced of Sir Richard Burridge.

(Sir Richard Burridge, a J.P. for the County of London, was a member of the Advisory Board of the Ministry of Munitions. He was also the Managing Director of Harrold's Stores, a Director of the Hudson's Bay Company and a member of the Board of Control of Regimental Institutes.)

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It is always easy and quick. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER'S FURY.

NO MERCY FOR BRITISH.

LONDON, May 31. Reuters correspondent at Headquarters, amplifying the Kaiser's speech at Arras, says that he told the soldiers that they must hate the British as heartily as their capacity for righteous wrath permitted. No prisoners must be taken or mercy shown in the future. Subsequently, contradictorily, he enjoined that all prisoners should be treated with the utmost severity, and he forbade any fraternisation whatsoever.

The correspondent comments that the Kaiser's fury against Britain is doubtless due to the growing insistence upon the doctrine that no peace must be made with the Hohenzollerns.

BRITISH FRONT STILL QUIET.

LONDON, May 31. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There has been only mutual artillery activity at different points on the front. Two German aeroplanes were driven down yesterday; one of ours is missing."

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS IN CHAMPAGNE.

ATTEMPTED ATTACKS REFUSED.

LONDON, May 31. A French communiqué says: "After violent bombardments with heavy poison shells north-west of Amiens, on Mont Blond, the enemy, at night-time, attempted violent attacks at several points on the Champagne front. Our fire stopped all attempts."

The effort of the Germans was directed particularly against Téton, Casque and Mont Haut, which was attacked most violently four times. The struggle began at two in the morning and continued till daylight. Enemy waves were smashed by our fire, or beaten back with the bayonet. They were compelled each time to flow back in disorder, after heavy losses. Enemy fractions gained a footing in some advanced elements north-east of Mont Haut. We took prisoners."

ITALIANS RETARDED BY RAIN AND FOG.

LONDON, May 31. An Italian official message states: "There has been rain and fog on the Trentino and Carina fronts, which has resulted in limited artillery activity. We repulsed two attacks on the north side of Mont Pisul."

Our Albanian troops attacked enemy irregulars eastward of Berat. We have occupied several villages."

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

SPEECH IN THE REICHSRATH.

AMSTERDAM, June 1. The Emperor Karl in his speech from the Throne at the opening of the Reichsrath, solemnly asserted his determination to rule constitutionally and preserve unimpaired the peoples' right to a share in the government; nevertheless, he keeps in mind the provision in the Constitution placing in his hands alone any decision connected with the conclusion of peace. He was convinced that the happy development of constitutional life would be impossible without expanding the Constitution, and the administrative foundation of the whole public life, especially of Bohemia. He had therefore decided to postpone the taking of the Constitutional oath until the foundations of a new, strong and happy Austria were firmly established.

Referring to the war, Emperor Karl said that Austria had openly and unambiguously expressed a readiness for peace guided by the firm conviction that the true formula for peace can only be found in mutual recognition that positions have been gloriously defended.

RACIAL QUESTIONS IN THE REICHSRATH.

AMSTERDAM, May 31. A welter of racial questions was raised in the opening speeches at the Reichsrath.

The Czech and Slav Deputies expressed a desire for a union of the territories of the Monarchy inhabited by Czechs, Slovaks and Croats, under the Hapsburg Dynasty.

The Ukrainians demanded the creation of a de jure union of Ukrainians within the Monarchy.

The Poles urged the uniting of all the Polish districts.

The German Nationals declared that any attempt at the revival of Bohemian Independence would meet with the determined opposition of the Austrian Germans.

A Czech deputy expressed sympathy with the Russian revolution.

In view of the fact that the Government does not possess a majority in the Reichsrath, there is much speculation as to future developments.

WHAT WAR HAS DONE TO BRITAIN.

A SHREWED AMERICAN'S VIEWS.

A few months ago the "Metropolitan Magazine" of New York sent Mr. William Hard, a foremost journalistic authority in the United States on business, political, and social organization, to London to find an answer to the question: "What is going to happen after the war?"

The first of Mr. Hard's articles is published in the April number of the "Metropolitan," and the subject of text appears to have been suggested by Lord Northcliffe at an interview he gave the author.

"Been to the front?" asked Lord Northcliffe. "Not yet," said Mr. Hard. "I'm trying to find out what's happening in England itself."

"Excellent," said Lord Northcliffe. "Look at it in this way: just put down the changes that are happening in the English people. That's what is going to happen for England. No matter what the details of peace may be, those changes in Britain are going to last—changes in our institutions and even changes in our character. There are lots of them. Get them together."

And that is what Mr. Hard has done; he says at the outset that the war has made the English gentler and kinder. "It has made them, in a good sense of the word, softer. I am convinced that one reason why the English have not been brutalised in that they have not been militarised. To have militarism is necessary that the military shall be top dog. But the military are no nearer being top dog in England to-day than they were in August, 1914."

To illustrate this he describes the tribunals which administer the Compulsory Service Act. The tribunals he considers the most English institutions he has ever seen in England. They are ridiculous from the standpoint of militarism. They are not appointed by the Army. They are not appointed even by the nation. Labour is given adequate representation, so is every other important local interest. They summon the prospective soldier before them. They summon the Army representative, who has no vote, but is there simply to argue for the Army as a barrister in court.

The decision is made by an assemblage of loyal civilian interests. The tribunals are actually administering national conscription on a sort of local option basis. The Army does, somehow, get the men.

INDUSTRIAL RE-STRUCTURE.

Mr. Hard has a good deal to say about the Declaration of London. "It was the climax," he says, "to the trustful period in English international history. The tentative signing of it by England, the final rejection of it by England, and the present loathing of it by England will explain much in the character of the English people."

If ever there was a period of domestic peace it was not Mr. Wilson's Peace Note—it was the Declaration of London.

But the trustfulness which was dominant in England in 1909 has departed. The present indications are that never again in our lifetime will any representative of England put their feet on any document which would place new impediments in the way of "the old, thoroughly humane, but genuinely effective, unabated use of English sea-power."

The war has given England's industries a new speed, a new enthusiasm for organisation, investigation, and education. "It really almost a new life," says Mr. Hard. "If ever there was a case of a Phoenix rising from its ashes it is the case of this England, the mother of modern industry, and the very centre of the world, rising from the pyre of war again renewing its youth."

"I have seen a battleship of first-class size and of more than first-class engineering power steaming to the Grand Fleet ready for action on the twentieth day of the twenty-first month from the day on which the drawings for her were received by the shipyard."

The war has produced a system in England which Mr. Hard calls the scientific management of unknown two years ago. The General Staff of England is, he considers, an assured success. It had no chance in 1914. Now it has been "created off-hand," almost as a side issue, while the air is still full of shells by an England really energised.

Mr. Hard believes that the war will put British labour in a position in which it may take a longer and quicker stride toward industrial democracy than has ever before been taken anywhere.

It began when, as his points out, "the trade union of Great Britain stepped up to the altar of the war and placed on it all their hard-won rules and rights and privileges, all their 'restrictions on output' and on 'employment.'"

In thousands of factories all over Great Britain there was a revolution in methods of production.

MODEL OF A WORLD-STATE. But the new revolution is in the hands of Labour, for he thought the pledge from Parliament in the Munitions Act which cannot be misunderstood or disregarded. The words of the Treasury agreement made between the Prime Minister and the Labour representatives in March, 1915 are incorporated in the Act, and they run as follows: "Any departure during the war from the practices ruling in our workshops, shipyards, and other industries prior to the war shall be only for the period of the war."

He sees in them different peoples, "not hostile, much friendlier than really foreign nations could ever be to one another—and yet essentially and permanently different." He differentiates between the "democratic" Austrians, the "conservative" and "capitalistic" Canadians, "more like the Americans," the democratic but more "disciplined" New Zealanders; the South Africans who use the English language in London and in their official State documents—a "double-language, double-blooded, double-charactered nation," as he calls them.

The problem, according to Mr. Hard, is the future of the five nations which wish to be independent. Nevertheless each was an Imperial foreign policy for war and peace, and that Imperial foreign policy cannot be left to Britain alone. Therefore, to prevent secessions and a repetition of the Colonial War of 1912 there must be a new union, an Imperial Parliament, an International Government.

"In other words," he writes, "the thing in view might be called a sketch or a model for a final 'World State.'"

A GEOGRAPHY-BOOK INDEMNITY.

Friedrich, Prince of Löwenstein, one of the maddest Jingoists in Germany, who, however, for this very reason commands a large audience among the patriots, has just published a pamphlet on "War and Peace Aims," from which the "Kölnische Volkszeitung" quotes with great approval a passage dealing with the question of war indemnities. The illustrious author foresees a fair indemnity for raw material after the war, which will cause the "wildest hunt for it in the world market" and create great distress among the labouring classes. To avoid such a catastrophe the writer proposes that the victors in this great war—that is, the Central Empires—should exact by the delivery of a portion of the war indemnity in kind, in the form of raw material, and this before others have been provided for.

The victor then enumerates for each defeated country what it would have to surrender.

England will have to deliver tin and wool, and among her colonies Canada will have to supply us with copper, nickel, cobalt, and leather, Australia with zinc ore, with grain, and frozen meat, the other colonies with latex, leather, fats and oils, rubber, rice, tea, cocoa, &c. South Africa with gold, and Egypt (if it should remain British) with cotton, France, with wheat, essential oils, and wine, furthermore, phosphates and cork from Algeria and other colonial products. Italy would have to give us vegetables, sulphur, raw silk, hemp, and oil, and Russia would have to supply us with wheat, barley, flax, oil cake, leather, eggs, plumage, and diamonds.

This reflects the highest credit upon Prince Löwenstein's knowledge of commercial geography. He adds that if his plan were carried into effect the war would eventually become "a source of prosperity and a blessing to our country and our people."

GREEKS IN EGYPT.

NO PER CENT PROBABLY.

Alkhabad, 10th May: The Pioneer's Cairo correspondent writes that in connection with the proclamation issued by General Murray calling upon all pro-British Egyptians to write their objections to the Provisional Government and their acceptance of the very protection of the G. O. C. with a view to his authorising the creation of Courts necessary for the transaction of legal business, pending and for the preservation of legal rights of adherents to the Venizelou party, the Hellespont army was given a month within which to make the required declaration and the period expired last week. The result of the plebiscite, so to speak, is now known and it shows an overwhelming majority in favour of the Salonika movement, and the protection offered by General Murray.

About 63,000 adhesion have been received and allowance being made for those whose nationality has not been legalised owing to the non-ratification of recent treaties, this represents about 90 per cent of the Hellenic community.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CIVIL MOBILISATION.

ANOTHER WINTER OF WAR IF IT FAILS.

A representative of the "Petit Journal" had a long conversation with Mr. Neville Chamberlain on the subject of the civil mobilisation of Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have said: "The Government has thought that a monopoly of organisation are already useless at our efforts. It is a question of raising an industrial army which will permit an increase in the fighting contingent. What we do in the course of the next few years will decide whether we shall achieve victory in the approaching fine season, or whether we shall have to undergo a fourth winter of hostilities. We have to provide for three essential needs—men for the army, munitions, and resources for feeding the troops and the civil population, and lastly money. For the army we require young and vigorous men, and we have to replace these men in munition factories by those occupied in the less indispensable industries, and by men or women of leisure. Arrangements have been made in this matter even with the bishops for the employment of the clergy. No industry will be suppressed, but labour will be limited to what is indispensable."

We shall begin by an appeal for volunteers. This method is preferable, but if necessary, we shall introduce compulsory recruiting. We have to make haste. Time is pressing. Germany is trying and will try by all means in her power to beat the Allies. Our military forces are interesting, our civil forces must support them. We shall then be able to deal the German menace this year a blow under which it will collapse."

SOMETHING DEFENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. The remedy for it is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GIRL'S CROWDED LIFE.

TRAGIC DEATH OF BARONESS VON ECKHARDSTEIN.

Striking details of the career of a remarkable young lady, whose life of 19 years was crowded with adventure, were told at the inquest, in London on Hermaine Kathleen, Baroness von Eckhardstein. Her mother, a daughter of the late Sir John Blundell Maples, married, first, Baron von Eckhardstein, formerly of the German Embassy in London (whom she divorced), and afterwards Colonel Weigall, M.P.

The latter said his step-daughter led a remarkably active life, physically and mentally. At 14 years she was the best girl rider in England, and, as there was no decoration that could be given to her, the late Lord Roberts had one specially struck to commemorate the event in connection with the Miniature Horse Association. She had also been a rider to hounds, a deer-stalker, and had been very active in all athletic and outdoor sports.

ENGAGED IN WAR WORK.

"Since the war the Baroness had been engaged in war service and was just qualifying in technical work connected with motor engineering, her intention being to take up either Army or hospital work. She was a young woman brimming over with energy in any work, or sport, or intellectual occupation in which she engaged."

Other evidence showed that the young Baroness died from heart failure while undergoing an operation on the throat. In reply to the coroner, Col. Weigall said Baron Eckhardstein, father of the girl, had been fighting with the German army, but there was no trustworthy record as to whether he was alive or dead.

A few days previous to the inquest a telegram was received to the effect that the Baron had been arrested (for the third time during the war) by the German authorities for criticising the Government.

U-BOAT TORTURES.

A story told by "Wayfarer" in the "Nation," gives a hint of the cruelties of the U-boat war. A ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic in bitter weather, two hundred miles from the Irish coast. Two lifeboats were launched. One sank, the other was rescued. The captain died raving mad, and the crew were picked up in a pitiable state of cold starvation, and fatigue.

Two stokers had jumped into the boat clad only in shirts and flannel pants. Two of the men who had their thick coats on rubbed them round their comrades, and the crew took turns to lie next them and cover them with their bodies. Constant bathing—for heavy seas broke over the boat—just kept the men from dying of cold.

"Their plight on landing may be imagined," says "Wayfarer," "but a few hours later the second mate, a boy of twenty-two, volunteered for sea again. Who would despair of a country that grows such souls and bodies as these?"

KAISER ROBBER-IN-CHIEF.

OLD OAK FURNITURE TAKEN TO GERMANY.

The special correspondent of the "Journal," referring to the pillaging of French towns by the retreating Germans, says: "We must not be astonished. Undoubtedly the fact will be repeated elsewhere, for these examples come from too high a source not to be followed. Madame Anatole de Charlony, owner of the country house at Noyon which had the 'honour' of sheltering General von Bulow and von Frytag, has expressed anxious wishes to be reassured as to the fate of her country seat, and more especially of the very ancient oak ornamentation."

Regarding the furniture, she said: "I have given up all hope for a long time. I learned from an absolutely certain source that its removal was going on little by little, and when the Kaiser came on a personal visit to Noyon at the end of last year, he himself chose some of my chimney ornaments, giving precise orders for them to be carefully cut up and sent to Germany."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

PARADES. Reference Corps Order No. 32. Kowloon and Tai-ko Sections will parade on Polo Ground on Tuesday, 5th instant, at 5.30 p.m. instead of on Football Ground, Happy Valley.

All Officers and N.C.O.s not already detailed for duty will attend a lecture to be given by Capt. G. E. Stewart on Musketry Instruction at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, 7th instant. Dress: Clean fatigue. Note-books and pencils to be brought.

All Officers will attend at the miniature range Kennedy Road at 5.15 p.m. on Saturday, 9th instant, for revolver practice. Three possessing service revolvers will bring them. Ammunition will be provided.

LYRICAL POTATO THEFTS.

"You are rich, we are poor. When these are done well" all for more. The message left in a potato dump belonging to a farmer in Shropshire, from which several tons of potatoes had disappeared. People in the district are said to be taking the potatoes, and the farmer is said to be taking the potatoes.

CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS. WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it? The best Roofing is

"MALTHOID"

because "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF! CHEAP! CLEAN! LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

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COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's weekly Share Report dated the 1st inst. states: "The market remains quiet with few changes to report. The May settlement having now passed, and Forward settlements being very light as to commitments, a steady tone may be expected, unless given any material change in present conditions. The political outlook in China is somewhat disturbing, but these crises come and go with such astonishing regularity that perhaps they should not be taken too seriously."

Shanghai is quiet with apparently nothing doing. RUBBER is quoted 3/04 per lb. "Plantation." RANKS are nominal at \$707. MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantons are obtainable at \$350, and there is in any other stocks under this heading. FIRE INSURANCES.—All the stocks remain unaltered.

SHIPPING.—Douglases are somewhat firmer with sales reported at \$82, and further buyers at that rate. Delivered Indo-China have been the medium of a fair amount of business round about \$106 and \$107, and the market closes firm. Star Fettes have buyers at \$28 ex the dividend and bonus of \$2.10 just paid. Steamboats are still wanted at \$174.

RENTALS.—China Sugars sagged away to \$104, at which price the market is quiet but steady. Malabars at \$30, are without business.

ONIA AND MINING.—Langkats are steady at \$15.17. Hauba at \$2.90 are nominal. Tronols at \$7/6, and Ural Carpians at \$3/8 are both required. A few Shells are offering at 100/ locally. Kailans remain unaltered at 22/.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$77, at which rate the market is steady. Hongkong Dockers under settlement influence to \$120, but have since recovered to a buying quotation of 122 after some business. Shanghai Docks are quoted \$12. 3/4 in Shanghai. The political outlook in the North is affecting the Shanghai market adversely.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

T.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, June 5th.—8 p.m. Inspection by Divisional Surgeon. Uniform: Helms, Haversacks (Stied), Water Bottle (filled), Shorts, Puttees.

Thursday, June 7th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. 9 p.m. Gymnasium.

SATISFACTION DIVISION.

Wednesday, June 6th.—7 p.m. Gymnasium; Bandage Practice. Friday, June 8th.—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. 9 p.m. Colours division.

Tuesday, June 5th.—4.15 p.m. First Aid Instruction: Corporal Kong in charge. Wednesday, June 6th.—7 p.m. Gymnasium.

Thursday, June 7th.—4.15 p.m. Squad Drill—Recruits only. Friday, June 8th.—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Friday, June 8th.—5.15 p.m. Bandage Practice. (Sd.) E. RALPH. Officer in Charge of District.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. "First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed, and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household use, it is hard to think of any other remedy so valuable. It is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers."

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It is always easy and quick. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

